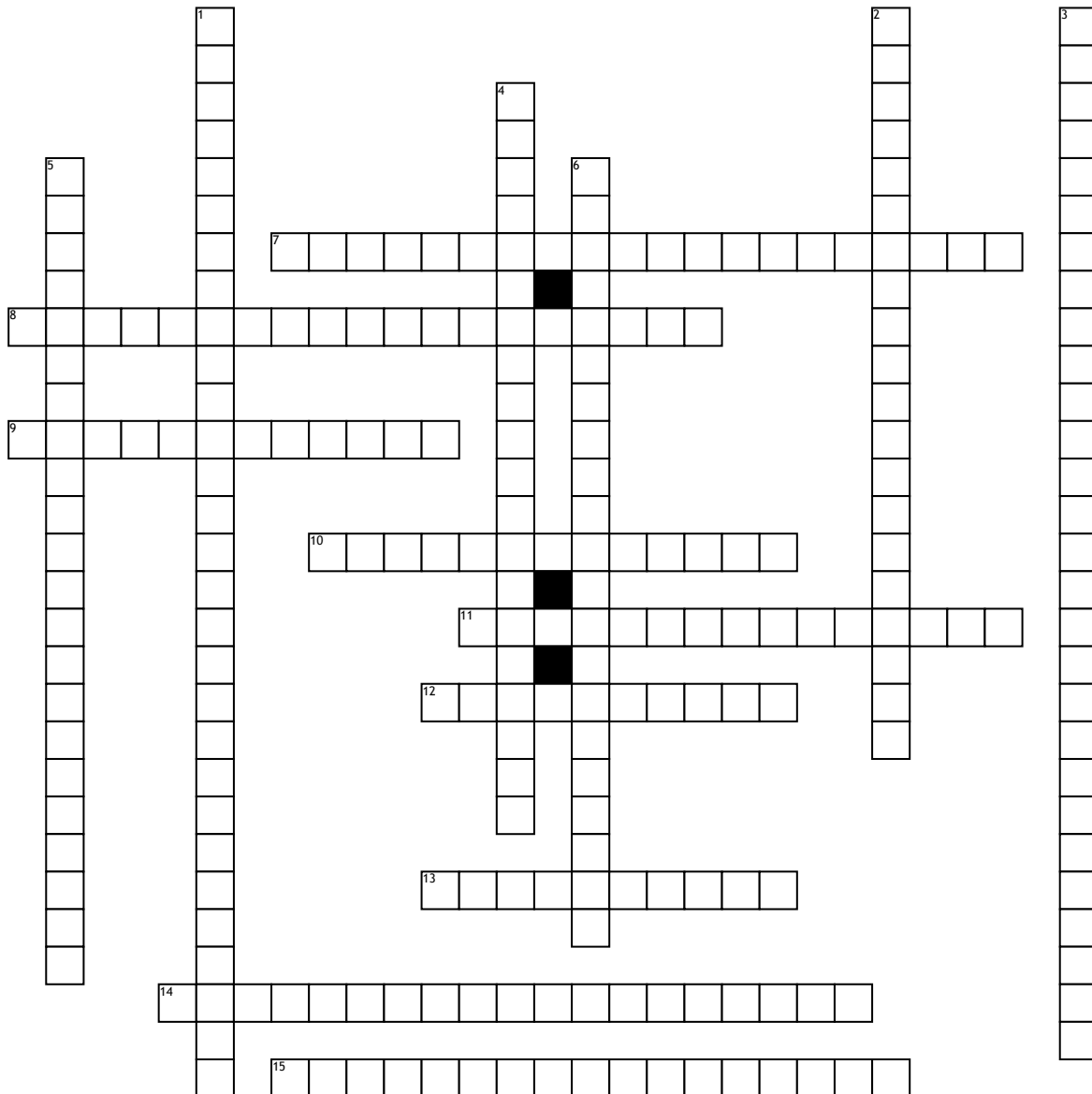


Mechanisms of Evolution



Across

7. shift of a population toward an extreme version of a beneficial trait.

8. occurs when a species evolves into a new species in an area without a geographic barrier.

9. random change in allelic frequencies in a population.

10. random effect that can occur when a small population settles in an area separated from the rest of the population and interbreeds, producing unique allelic variations.

11. change in the frequency of a trait based on competition for a mate.

12. process in which a large population declines in number, then rebounds.

13. theory that evolution occurs in small, gradual steps over time.

14. process in which individuals with average traits are removed.

15. diversification of a species into a number of different species.

Down

1. factor that prevents a hybrid zygote from developing, or prevents hybrid offspring from reproducing; operates after fertilization.

2. occurs when a population divided by a geographic barrier evolves into two or more populations unable to interbreed.

3. factor that prevents individuals from different species from mating; operates before fertilization.

4. the most common form of natural selection in which organisms with extreme expressions of a trait are removed.

5. states the allelic frequencies in populations stay the same unless they are affected by a factor that causes change.

6. theory that evolution occurs with relatively sudden periods of speciation followed by long periods of stability.